

APPENDIX I

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used to determine sensitiveness to the plant or to relieve the dermatitis caused by contact with its leaves.

S a., SYN soluble a.

sensitized a., the complex formed when a. combines with specific antibody; so called because the a., by the mediation of antibody, is rendered sensitive to the action of complement.

shock a., an a. capable of producing anaphylactic shock in an animal that has been sensitized to it.

Sm a., see high frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

soluble a., viral a. that remains in solution after the particles of virus have been removed by means of centrifugation; in the case of the influenza viruses, it is the internal helical structure, free of the external envelope. SYN S a.

somatic a., an a. located in the cell wall of a bacterium in contrast to one in the flagella (flagellar a.) or in a capsule (capsular a.).

species-specific a., antigenic components in the tissues and fluids of members of a species of animal, by means of which various species may be immunologically distinguished; e.g., serum albumin of horses is immunologically different from that of man, dogs, sheep, and so on.

specific a.'s, a.'s that characterize a single genus of microorganisms.

Stabo a., see low frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

Streptococcus M a., the somatic a. associated with virulence and type specificity of group A streptococci. SYN M protein (1).

Sw^a a., see low frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

Swann a.'s, see low frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

T a.'s, tumor antigens associated with replication and transformation by certain DNA tumor viruses, including adenoviruses and papovaviruses. SEE ALSO β -hemolytic streptococci, under streptococcus, tumor a.'s.

Tac a., an antigenic determinant of the human interleukin 2 receptor that is identified by a murine monoclonal antibody, anti-Tac. Binding of this antigen prevents the proliferation of T cells, which is normally stimulated by binding interleukin-2.

T-dependent a., an a. that requires T helper cells in addition to appropriate B cells. Most a.'s are T-dependent.

theta a. (th α '), a surface glycoprotein that is present on thymocytes of mice and rats.

thymus-independent a., an a. that does not require T helper cell activation in order for the host's B cells to be stimulated. Repeating polymers such as polysaccharides are examples of T-independent a.'s.

tissue-specific a., SYN organ-specific a.

Tj a., see P blood group, Blood Groups appendix.

Tr^a a., see low frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

transplantation a., SYN histocompatibility a.

tumor a.'s, (1) a.'s that may be frequently associated with tumors or may be specifically found on tumor cells of the same origin (tumor specific); (2) tumor antigens may also be associated with replication and transformation by certain DNA tumor viruses, including adenoviruses and papovaviruses. SYN neoantigens. SEE ALSO T a.'s.

tumor-associated a., a.'s that are highly correlated with certain tumor cells. They are not usually found, or are found to a lesser extent, on normal cells.

tumor-specific transplantation a.'s (TSTA), surface a.'s of DNA tumor virus-transformed cells, which elicit an immune rejection of the virus-free cells when transplanted into an animal that has been immunized against the specific cell-transforming virus.

V a., viral a. that is intimately associated with the virus particle, is protein in nature, has multiple antigenicities, and is strain-specific; antibody to such a. is demonstrable as protective or neutralizing antibody.

Vel a., see high frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

Ven a., see low frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

Vi a., "virulence a.," an external capsular a. of enterobacteria formerly thought to be related to increased virulence.

Vw a., see MNSs blood group, Blood Groups appendix. SYN Gr a.

Webb a., see low frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

Wr^a a., see low frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

Wright a.'s (Wr^a), see low frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

Xg a., see Xg blood group, Blood Groups appendix.

Y^a a., see high frequency blood groups, Blood Groups appendix.

an-ti-ge-ne-mia (an'ti-jē-nē'mē-i). Persistence of antigen in circulating blood; e.g., HB_s-antigenemia (presence of hepatitis B virus surface antigen in blood serum). [antigen + G. *haima*, blood]

an-ti-gen-ic (an-ti-jen'ik). Having the properties of an antigen (allergen). SYN allergenic, immunogenic.

an-ti-ge-nic-i-ty (an'ti-jē-nis'i-tē). The state or property of being antigenic. SYN immunogenicity.

an-ti-gon-or-rhe-ic (an'tē-gon-ō-rē'ik). Curative of gonorrhea.

an-ti-grav-i-ty (an-tē-grav'i-tē). SEE anti-G.

an-ti-HB_c. Antibody to the hepatitis B core antigen (HB_cAg).

an-ti-HB_e. Antibody to the hepatitis B surface antigen (HB_eAg).

an-ti-HB e. Antibody to the hepatitis B e antigen (HB_eAg).

an-ti-he-lix (an-tē-hē'lik). An elevated ridge of cartilage anterior and roughly parallel to the posterior portion of the helix of the external ear. SYN anthelix [NA].

an-ti-helminthic (an'tē-hel-minth'ik). SYN anthelmintic (1).

an-ti-hem-ag-glu-ti-nin (an'tē-hē-mā-glū'ti-nin, an'tē-hēm-ā-). A substance (including antibody) that inhibits or prevents hemagglutination.

an-ti-he-mo-ly-sin (an'tē-hē-mol'i-sin, an'tē-hēm-ol'-). A substance (including antibody) that inhibits or prevents the effects of hemolysin.

an-ti-he-mo-lyt-ic (an'tē-hē-mō-lit'ik, an'tē-hēm-ō-). Preventing hemolysis.

an-ti-hem-or-rhag-ic (an'tē-hēm-ō-rāj'ik). Arresting hemorrhage. SYN hemostatic (2).

an-ti-hi-drot-ic (an'tē-hi-drot'ik, -hi-drot'ik). SYN antiperspirant.

an-ti-his-ta-mines (an-tē-his'tā-mēnz). Drugs having an action antagonistic to that of histamine; used in the treatment of allergy symptoms.

an-ti-his-ta-min-ic (an'tē-his-tā-min'ik). 1. Tending to neutralize or antagonize the action of histamine or to inhibit its production in the body. 2. An agent having such an effect, used to relieve the symptoms of allergy.

an-ti-hor-mones (an-tē-hōr'mōnz). Substances demonstrable in serum that inhibit or prevent the usual effects of certain hormones, e.g., specific antibodies.

an-ti-hy-dri-ot-ic (an'tē-hi-drē-ot'ik). SYN antiperspirant.

an-ti-hy-drop-ic (an'tē-hi-drop'ik). 1. Relieving edema (dropsy). 2. An agent that mobilizes accumulated fluids.

an-ti-hy-per-ten-sive (an'tē-hi-per-tēn'siv). Indicating a drug or mode of treatment that reduces the blood pressure of hypertensive individuals.

an-ti-hyp-not-ic (an'tē-hip-not'ik). 1. Preventing or tending to prevent sleep. 2. An arousing agent, or one antagonistic to sleep.

an-ti-hy-po-ten-sive (an'tē-hi-pō-tēn'siv). Any measure or medication that tends to raise reduced blood pressure.

an-ti-ic-ter-ic (an'tē-ik-ter'ik). Rarely used term for preventing or curing icterus (jaundice).

an-ti-in-flam-ma-to-ry (an'tē-in-flām'ā-tō-rē). Reducing inflammation by acting on body mechanisms, without directly an-